

CONNECTICUT: EXPORTS, JOBS, AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Exports Mean Jobs for Connecticut Workers

- Nearly one-fourth (24.0 percent) of all manufacturing workers in Connecticut depend on exports for their jobs (2001 data latest available). This is well above the 20.5 percent national-level share of manufacturing workers supported by exports. Connecticut ranked tenth among the 50 states in terms of share of manufacturing employment related to exports.
- Export-supported jobs account for an estimated 6.4 percent of Connecticut's total private-sector employment (roughly one of every 15 jobs), which is about equal to the national average of 6.5 percent. (2001 data latest available)

Note: Export-related jobs estimates include only jobs supported by exports of manufactured goods; jobs generated by exports of services are excluded. Consequently, the numbers understate the total employment impact of exports. Source: State Export-Related Employment Project, International Trade Administration & Census Bureau.

Exports Help Sustain Thousands of Connecticut Firms—Small As Well As Large

- A total of 5,844 companies exported from Connecticut locations in 2001. Of those, 5,027 (86 percent) were small and medium-sized enterprises with fewer than 500 employees.
- Small and medium-sized firms generated 29 percent of Connecticut's total exports of merchandise in 2001.

Source: Exporter Data Base, International Trade Administration & Census Bureau

Economic Globalization: A Two-Way Street for Connecticut

- In 2002, 113,000 Connecticut workers were employed by majority-owned affiliates of foreign companies, the 17th largest total among the 50 states.
- Nearly one-third of these foreign-investment-supported jobs (30 percent, or 34,200 workers) were in the manufacturing sector in 2002.
- Almost 15 percent of all Connecticut manufacturing workers in 2001 (14.7 percent—nearly one of every seven manufacturing workers) were employed by majority-owned U.S. affiliates of foreign firms.
- Foreign investment in Connecticut was responsible for 7.7 percent of the state's total private-industry employment in 2001.
- Major sources of foreign investment in Connecticut in 2002 included the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Canada.

Note: All figures exclude employment in banks affiliated with foreign companies.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Connecticut Depends on World Markets

- Connecticut's export shipments of merchandise in 2003 totaled \$8.1 billion, up \$905 million (13 percent) since 1999.

- Connecticut exported globally to 188 foreign destinations in 2003. The state's leading market was Canada (\$1.4 billion), followed by France (\$1.1 billion) and Germany (\$760 million). Other top markets included Japan, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, the Netherlands, and Belgium.
- Connecticut's biggest growth market, in dollar terms, is Germany. From 1999 to 2003, export shipments to Germany rose from \$404 million to \$760 million, an increase of \$356 million. Other countries which recorded large increases in merchandise exports from Connecticut over the 1999-2003 period were Singapore (exports up \$257 million), Mexico (up \$145 million), France (up \$136 million), and Japan (up \$123 million).
- Of Connecticut's top 30 markets, seven had merchandise shipments from the state more than double between 1999 and 2003. Connecticut's exports to Jamaica rose more than 1,800 percent from \$2.3 million in 1999 to \$44.1 million in 2003. Jamaica was followed by Saudi Arabia (exports up 230 percent), Colombia (up 213 percent), Indonesia (up 171 percent), Singapore (up 142 percent), China (up 141 percent), and Malaysia (up 109 percent).
- Transportation equipment accounted for 41 percent (\$3.3 billion) of the 2003 export value, dominating the state's exports that year. Other important sectors included computers and electronic products (\$790 million in 2003 exports), machinery manufactures (\$784 million), and chemical manufactures (\$749 million).
- In dollar terms, Connecticut's leading manufactured export growth category is transportation equipment, which increased \$699 million during the 1999-2003 period. Other manufactured export categories that registered large dollar growth over this period were chemical manufactures (up \$201 million), fabricated metal products (up \$112 million), electrical equipment, appliances, and parts (up \$93 million), and paper products (up \$49 million).
- Beverages and tobacco products is Connecticut's fastest-growing manufactured export category in percentage terms; it rose 492 percent from \$1.9 million in 1999 to \$11.0 million in 2003. Other fast-growing manufactured export categories during the 1999-2003 period were processed foods (up 41 percent); and electrical equipment, appliances, and parts (up 38 percent).

Source: Origin of Movement State Export Series, Bureau of the Census.

Caution: The Origin of Movement series allocates exports to states based on transportation origin, i.e., the state from which goods began their journey to the port (or other point of exit) from the United States. The transportation origin of exports is not always the same as the location where the goods were produced. Consequently, conclusions about "export production" in a state should not be made solely on the basis of the Origin of Movement state export figures.

Prepared by the Office of Trade and Industry Information, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.